We Daily and Weekly Commercial—News Issued by the Proprietors. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Office (whether directed to his name or another), or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for its payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must send payment to all arrearages, or the Publishers have a right to continue to send the paper, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the Office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News papers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made to Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration Law renders it virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the

EDITOR.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.—NO. 52. WEEKLY EDITION. NOVEMBER 2, 1872.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

No Apparent Abatement.

Business Seriously Interrupted in New York, Boston and Elsewhere.

Men Substituted for Animals in Drawing Wagons, &c.

Different Remedies Suggested.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26, 1872.

A *Star* reporter, who has visited the principal stables of the city to-day, says: We find that there are but two cases of horse sickness here in private stables. In these cases, though the symptoms seem to be the same as described in the Northern papers, yet there are some doubts whether it is the same disease. The doctor who is treating these cases is sanguine of bringing about their recovery. Since the minute descriptions of the manner in which horses are affected here have been published, some of the livery men are under the impression that the same disease has been here off and on during the summer, but not in an epidemic form. The affected horses were treated for colds and safely brought through. It may be that the precautions taken to keep down bad odors prevented the spread of the disease, but most of the stable men are confident that these were cases of slight colds only. In the stables of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, where there are about four hundred horses, a number of animals within the past few weeks have shown somewhat similar symptoms to those described in the New York papers, a slight cough and running at the nose—but they were treated for colds and recovered. The President and Superintendent of the Georgetown railroad are both of the opinion that these temporary cases of sickness were caused by excessive heat and sudden changes of cold weather. In their stables precautionary measures are being taken by using disinfectants and paying extra care to the animals, and indeed in almost every stable in the city and District of Columbia, extraordinary precautions are being taken to guard against the epidemic. At some of the stables yesterday it was impossible to hire a horse, even at triple rates, the proprietors being unwilling to expose their animals to such weather as we had then at any price. The stables of the Metropolitan and Columbian railroad companies have escaped the disease so far, and have not a horse on the sick list.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 26.—A report that the horse epidemic had broken out in the stables of the West Side Omnibus Company is pronounced without foundation.

THE EPIDEMIC SPREADING OVER NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, October 24.—The horse malady has involved thousands of horses in this city, and neighboring towns and cities. It appears to be spreading over New England. The cold weather on Wednesday, October 23, checked it somewhat, but Thursday's heat stopped running. The Metropolitan Horse Railroad Company have been compelled to withdraw from service 200 horses, and the business depending upon horses is affected to a greater or less degree. Telegraphic dispatches from Portland announce distemper in that city.

CRISIS PASSED IN BUFFALO—THE DISEASE ABATING.

BUFFALO, October 24.—The horse disease has passed its crisis here and is abating rapidly. Many horses have died, and these more from hard usage than from the effects of the disease. The canal horses are generally considered to be doing well, and have stopped and none will be. Grain is moving in large quantities as usual. The treatment of the disease here has been successful.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The horse disease today might be reported to be unabated in fact the disease is said to be spreading and the feeling of alarm increasing. Owners of animals not seriously affected are keeping their horses in stables, giving them every care. The number of cars running depended on is considerably less to-day, and the cause is not quite so much due to the disease as to the great inclemency of the weather, caused by the heavy rain. The Ninth avenue railroad stopped its cars, at 4 o'clock last night, and the Sixth avenue road followed suit at 7 o'clock this morning, and in some of the stables the distemper has made no apparent increase; in others, notably that of the third avenue, it appears to be on the increase. The express companies report the receipt of few horses from the West. It is stated that the United States Express Company has a large number of horses on a Jersey City in consequence of the scarcity of cars. The European steamers were not delayed to-day, although they have been considerably embarrassed by the stoppage of cart drivers; some of the steamship companies have employed hackney cocks and pipers it looks like Sunday; the same may be said of the stables of the Harlem railroad. The novelty was furnished this afternoon by some men dragging loaded wagons, while others pushed behind. The increase to the hospital cases is already said to be very heavy, and reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Hon. Henry Ward Beecher is frequently visiting his stock farm in Peekskill-on-Hudson. That city is sending similarly to New York. All the principal cars freight is piled up for want of means to remove it. The demand for horses is very great. Friday, has not yet commenced to discharge her cargo. If the disease does not abate, or continue, a week steamers cannot be unloaded. A general cessation of business must ensue as regards anything freight. One of the undertakers reports a lack of horses for funerals. In Brooklyn the railroad men will simply withdraw their teams from service. Now, to give the disabled horses a chance for rest.

A few fatal cases are reported, but it is not definitely settled whether they are to be classed as the epidemic. Medical authority states that under the present unfavorable circumstances the disease will seven to ten days, and with the present unfavorable weather it may linger longer. At all events, it is considered that the disease is not contagious, and unable in fairly to continue until the latter part of the coming week, by which time the horses first attacked should be convalescent.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The horse disease in this city is not subsiding, but is spreading more alarmingly few cars running. In Brooklyn the disease is also extensively prevalent. Revenue line did not if nearly all their cars to-day for the purpose of living needed rest to well horses. On some lines one-quarter of the horses are sick and laid up. About twenty-five horses died in this city to-day the previous twenty-four hours.

MR. BERGH SUGGESTS A REMEDY.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Anti-cruelty Bergh suggests, as a remedy for the prevailing horse disease, superior rest, warm blankets, non-exposure to rains or the inclemency of the weather, and the liberal administration of such remedies as tonics, mild prostrating cathartics. Twenty or thirty drops of nitre or iron in a gill of Jamaica rum diluted with water, given every four hours, to reduce fever, give the strength of the horse, or tincture of arnica will also relieve relief; a horse blanket soaked in vinegar, composed of one portion cayenne pepper and two of flaxseed mixed with vinegar, is excellent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 26.—More fatal cases of horse disease are reported this morning than on any previous day since the disease first appeared. The streets are deserted by horses, but wagons and carts drawn by men are plenty. The express companies announce that no more goods will be received, and the canal companies refuse to take silver freights. Reports from the Erie canal, particularly between this city and Buffalo, are very discouraging. Many boats have tied up; nearly every boat has sick horses on board, and many have arrived with dead horses on board. Towing companies advertise that they will furnish horses as far as possible, but will not be responsible for any lack of service from them. One of the baggage delivery companies are using hand cars on the street railway track.

BOSTON'S MAN EPIDEMIC AMONG HORSES.

BOSTON, October 26.—Very few horses are in the streets. All the various departments requiring uses are at a standstill, and suffering much in consequence. Hand carts are being used to a large extent, and are drawn by men only. The encouraging feature is that only a few cases prove fatal. The disease is spreading in the city, and is making his horses to-day, was suddenly taken with disease and was conveyed to his home. He had the symptoms of the disease, and was delirious in the eyes and nose, and general feverish debility.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

LOCKPORT, N.Y., October 26.—There is no abatement the horse disease in this city. Neither cases occurring not only in this city, but throughout the ghboring country. Stages going in and out of city daily are affected to a greater or less extent. At majority of the horses in public stables are ill for use, causing general depression to business.

PORTLAND, MAINE.

PORTLAND, ME., October 26.—The horse disease appeared here in a mild form.

BANGOR, MAINE.

BANGOR, ME., October 26.—The horse disease is spreading rapidly, and the larger proportion of all the horses in the city are more or less affected.

LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., October 26.—Six horses died here of horse disease, and other fatal cases are feared.

EPIZOOTIC NOTES.

NEW YORK.

The *Times* of Wednesday furnishes the following facts in regard to the terrible distemper among the horses in that city:

The horse disease occurring in the different cities outside of New York, and which had caused a great deal of excitement among the stable keepers and car companies, has made its appearance in this city, and is causing the greatest panic. Yesterday it was found that the disease had made its appearance in different stables throughout the city. On the Broadway and Madison avenue line, the stable-keepers had to run their stages at intervals, and overwork their horses in consequence of upward of sixty teams of their animals being stricken down, and it is stated by the drivers that it will cause almost entirely a suspension of the running of the stages on that line to-day.

On the Sixth avenue line of railroad, up to 12 o'clock last night, it was stated that upward of 200 horses were stricken down in the space of four hours, the company having been compelled to withdraw some of their cars. On the West side all the horses are afflicted to a like degree. On the Grand street car line, at the stables in Henry street, some fifty cases have appeared. The Third Avenue Company are said to be suffering more than any other, having in their stables over 2,000 horses. Last night a stock of veterinary surgeons and assistants were engaged attending to over 200 horses which were attacked by this disease, of that number, one-half past hope of recovery. The symptoms are described by Mr. Boomer, veterinary surgeon of the Third Avenue Company, as a flow of tears from the eyes, a discharge from the nose, and a general state of languor. Although the disease is very fatal, a discharge of the nose, and a general state of languor. Although the disease is very fatal, a discharge of the nose, and a general state of languor. Although the disease is very fatal, a discharge of

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1872.

THE question who shall succeed MR. WILSON in the United States Senate lies between MR. BOUTWELL and MR. DAWES, though Gen. BUTLER, Judge HOAR, ex-Governor CLAFLIN and others are mentioned. The chances appear to be with BOUTWELL. It is suggested that WILSON will resign, in which case the governor will appoint, and give the place to BOUTWELL.

THE *Post* says it is "not aware" that President GRANT has removed BUTLER from the position of United States Consul General in Egypt, and wants to know "what authority" the COMMERCIAL has for stating that he has been removed, and the date at which such removal took place. It is perhaps a pity that the *Post*, which professes to be a newspaper, is behind time in "aware" of a fact which was the date of its occurrence was telegraphed all over the country; still we are always glad to respond to any courteous request for information, particularly where it is greatly needed. Hence we remark that in September of last year General STARRING, an agent of the Treasury abroad, was, at the request of the President, made through the U. S. Department of State, directed by Mr. BOUTWELL to investigate the charges against BUTLER. Every possible obstacle was thrown in the way of the investigation by BUTLER, so that it was July of the present year before Gen. STARRING's report was completed. In the same month BUTLER was removed, and MR. BEARDSLEE, at that time Consul at Jerusalem, was appointed to his place, which he still holds. As we understand it, the official is not made absolute, the tenure of office law preventing. It is as absolute, however, as the President can make it, and it is not very likely that the Senate will fly in the face of public opinion by removing him.

THE FINAL BATTLE.

The voters of Pennsylvania, as of the country at large have, doubtless, pretty generally made up their minds as to which of the Presidential candidates they will vote for next Tuesday. Of course, every Republican will be in the field, polls—for the purpose of discharging his duty to himself and his country. There are some honest and consistent Democrats, however, who, while unalterably fixed in their determination not to vote for GREELEY, have, as yet, been unable to make up their minds to vote for GRANT. It is not improper to remind such that, while they are a Democrat in the sense of being a supporter of the coalition candidate, they will, as men, be thoroughly justified in helping to make the overthrow of the trading politicians who betrayed them as complete and final as possible. Moreover, the unparalleled unscrupulousness of the GREELEY managers richly deserves to be punished, and every man who by his vote can help to administer emphatic the popular reprobation of their disreputable and dishonorable mode of political warfare, will render inestimable service to his country. It is settled that GREELEY will be defeated. This, however, is not enough. The concoctors of the Confederate conspiracy, and of the falsehoods and calumnies by which it has been pushed, should also be taught an effectual lesson for the future. In this good work it is the privilege of honest Democrats everywhere to assist. It is to be hoped they will not let the opportunity pass unimproved.

THE NOBLE HORSE.

According to ancient fable the horse was created by NEPTUNE as the animal most useful to man; and from time immemorial sculptors and painters have made this noble beast the subject of their chisels and pencils; while poets, sacred and secular, have sung its praises in almost every tongue. It is probable, however, that the intelligence of the human race was never before in all the centuries so thoroughly demonstrated as during the comparatively few days in which the epizootic influenza has prevailed in this country. Steam itself, in those districts to which the epidemic has spread, is almost impotent; while all departments of trade and commerce are suffering very great interruptions. Should this plague continue, great result in almost incalculable losses of time and money. In New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Rochester, Detroit, and various other towns and cities in which the disease has made its appearance, the entire interests of the community, in nearly every branch, are disastrously affected to a degree beyond all precedent. Every establishment in any way dependent on cartage—and these include almost all business houses of every known character—have been compelled to suspend a large portion of their operations. The shipping of harvest are choking up with merchandize for want of power to cart it away. Out-going vessels for European and other ports are sailing with half and quarter cargoes, for lack of the same motor. At the railroad depots bales and cases are lying by the thousand, owing to the inability of consignees to secure means of transportation to their stores. The express companies, almost omnipotent as they have heretofore been, are powerless. The street cars have stopped. Travel by hack or stage has become an impossibility. The enormous business of the canals has been brought to a stand-still, the movement of grain is arrested in midway, commercial travelers are being ordered by telegraph to return home, as their employers are unable to fill any further orders, farmers find it useless to bring their articles for sale produce to market, while market-men are in turn compelled to deliver their articles for family use in carts and trucks drawn by human beings. The concerns of every individual are affected. Milkmen, bakers, ice-dealers and grocers are unable to make their customary rounds, coal merchants cannot fill orders, the fire departments are crippled in case of conflagration,in some instances it is even impossible to find horses to carry the dead to their last resting places. So general and inclusive a calamity of its kind has never been experienced before.

Should the disease be developed to any extent here, it would, as we showed the other day, fall like a pall on all our counties. Its activities, inflicting upon them incalculable injury. Our mills and factories, our mines, warehouses, steamboats and railways—our coal, coke, iron, iron ore and oil interests—every agency and element that has helped to build up Pittsburgh into prosperity and eminence, might suffer as we have little dreamed of. It is sincerely to be hoped the infection may not reach our community.

The sudden and startling manner in which the mighty and multitudinous wheels of the business life of the affected districts have thus been brought to a stand-still, is exceedingly significant and suggestive, as showing the extraordinary dependence of the great agency of modern material civilization, steam, on the functions and offices of the horse. Notwithstanding that stage-coaches have disappeared before the railway, and that stationary engines per orm the labor which horse power was formerly employed to do, it is now seen that this noble animal is even more indispensable to the requirements of the present advanced age, than at any previous stage of the world's history. We had begun to flatter ourselves that we could do without the horse, and lo! it is shown that we are as dependent upon him as the heart is dependent on the veins and arteries for the vital circulation of its blood. Proper reflection on the subject is not calculated to make one boastful.

SOME interesting experiments with dynamite, the new explosive material, and its breaking powers made in Europe last winter, which, in view of the great damage often inflicted by the sudden thawing and breaking up of our own rivers, would appear to be deserving of attention in this country. It seems that the intense and persistent cold of last winter produced at certain points along the Rhine heavy fields of ice, which threatened serious danger in the event of a sudden thaw, with a rise of the stream. The effect of dynamite in breaking up and clearing the ice from the channel was therefore tried, with results of the most satisfactory character, blocks of great superficial extent being detached with the utmost ease, which by the same means were as readily broken into smaller masses; the cost, too, being merely nominal, one hundred and seventy-five thousand square feet of ice being removed at 20 cx. per square foot, or about eight dollars. The cartridges contained from seventeen to thirty-five grammes, and were surrounded with sawdust and paper waste to prevent freezing. The most effective depth of cartridge was about one foot inches below the surface of the ice, unless it was very thick, when a lesser depth was found to be more advantageous. The plan appears to be quite simple, and if it has already, in a number of instances be employed beneficially.

A DR. ASSMANN, lately Professor of Music and Modern Languages in the Female College at Westfield, N. Y., has again brought himself into rather unenviable notoriety. A few months ago he secured a divorce from his wife, on the ground that she had been guilty of adultery at Jamestown, N. Y., the latter Rev. Dr. Vincent, of Jamestown, N. Y., the latter testifying to the truth of the charge in court. Before the decree was granted, however, Assmann eloped with one of his pupils, a very respectable young lady. His latest exploit was to desert his last victim, hire a livery horse and buggy which he took to Girard and sold. He also borrowed a watch from a Westfield jeweler, which he took with him. On a former occasion he was arrested for forgery and lodged in jail; and on being released on bail he hired a horse and rode away, selling the animal to pay his expenses on the journey.

ANOTHER effort is to be made this winter to have the capital of West Virginia removed from Charleston to a more central location. Many towns aspire to the honor of being the seat of the State government, and it looks as if there would be a lively fight on the question.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,	Theodore Strong,
John M. Thompson,	John Bloomfield,
William D. Forten,	William J. Colegrove,
Joseph A. Benham,	Jesse Merrill,
Marcus A. Davis,	Henry Grady,
George H. Boker,	Robert Bell,
Francis Shroder,	Jasper M. Thomson,
Theodore M. Wilson,	Isaac Frazer,
John M. Read,	George W. Andrews,
Charles Gilpin,	Henry Lloyd,
Mark H. Richards,	John J. Gillespie,
Edward H. Green,	James Patterson,
David R. Sheemaker,	John W. Wallace,
Daniel R. Miller,	Charles C. Boyd.
Leander M. Morton,	

POUGHKEEPSIE, O., is all agog over a "phantom photograph" sensation. A noted courtesan, Mollie Sullivan, died a few days since, and on one of the windows of the room she occupied is said to be visible a well defined picture of the woman, standing in the room which the picture appears has been taken out and examined, but looks exactly like the other glass in the window. As soon as replaced the likeness reappeared. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* has visited the house, and describes what he saw and heard, as follows: I have just received from the hands of the landlady a relic that people are now witnessing the strage phenomenon. To my vision there was only apparent the general outlines of a face, the flow of the hair and the curve of the eyebrows being well defined. I could see this much plainly enough, but when carried into the room, when the window was fully visible. But the most incomprehensible part was presented on the yard of the house next above at a distance of about fifty feet. I there fancy I saw the color of the dress—dark ground work, with white spots, like a polka or basket, on the bosom; the posture, sitting with the face nearly fronting the window, the hands apparently clasped and laid behind and to the right of the picture—picture's right, I mean—and from examination, I could not make the outlines any more definite of the excitement has been bied to the minds of superstitious gossip and exaggerated stories born by excited imaginations, but the universal admission of the spectators who have visited the house is that the window from the outside, and apparently sitting a little distance from the window within, is sufficient to excite some inquiry as to the cause of the appearance, and the impossibility of any explanation by the mediums connected with the art of photography. The only natural solution coming within any known hypothesis is that the peculiar composition of the glass reflects an outline resembling the human face, and that imagination fills up the space, and this is perhaps the true solution, but it is curious enough to challenge investigation.

THE London *Standard* thinks that the peace of Europe rests on a very questionable footing. There is not a corner of the continent which is not armed to the teeth, and it is more than probable that it possesses an incomparable army, and all the elements of France—Radicals, Orleanists, Legitimists and Imperialists—are unanimous upon the necessity of obtaining revenge upon Germany as soon as practicable. Neither Premier Bismarck nor Count Andrassy, the Austrian Premier, believes that peace will continue, and the meeting of the emperors at Berlin was due to the exertions on the part of the high contracting powers interested to come to an understanding upon that subject. The latter believes that the can put 200,000 men into the field, and while Italy is fortifying Venice Mario, on the Danube and upon Mont Cenis Tunnel, to guard against the French military preparations at Modane, on the French and Italian frontier. Russia is arming and upon England for the possession of Gibraltar. Involved in these complications, also, are the fortunes of the Pope and Prussia, introducing into the troubled areas of European politics religious dissidents.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL concluded his course before the Lowell Institute, Boston, in the following language: "My course among you is nearly run. I began it with some anxiety, and end it with regret. It has been harder for me at times than I had expected. I am glad to be able to say that I shall forg and gratefully remember my reception on the occasion of my first lecture here. If I am treated in the same manner elsewhere, I shall return to the old country full of content. During my stay here I have heard the "old country" mentioned again and again. You cannot abolish your antecedents. Our old England's ties you have inherited, and whatever is stamped upon your faces, your laws, your politics and your literature. The English mind, through life, with democratic institutions, says, regarding England and America, 'We refuse to be two peoples to us two.' One is the outgrowth of the other.' Atrocities ignorance of each other is at the bottom of all our differences. Let us first learn further each other will respect the individuality of the other, while thoroughly maintaining its own.

THE *Post* says: "The country still suffers from want of water for stock, both in the streams and wells. Many of the latter which have always been found to have had abundant supplies of water are now entirely dry. The water level in the ground is from six to ten feet lower than ever before known, and constantly failing. Though we have had during the past two years about the usual rain fall sufficient abundant to keep the surface moist enough for the growth of grass, there has been no rain sufficiently heavy at any time in that period been heavy enough to penetrate the grounds and fill up and replenish the lower reservoirs of the springs and wells from which they are supplied. The river is a mere creek in size, and water may soon become a matter of merchandize."

SIM. LAW, of Indianapolis, is not civil himself, and does not respect the civil law. His wife refused to live with him on account of his dissipated habits, and went to her father's house a few miles away. He thought to recover her, so he called Prophet Scrafford, a Methodist preacher, to his aid. Scrafford went to see her, and tried to persuade her to return with him. Failing in this, he drew a revolver and threatened to shoot her. The wife's father, a man of eighty years, tried to protect his child. Sim. Law, it is thought to be ashamed of himself, when the latter fired five or six shots at him. The minions of the other kind of law arrested Sim., and he languishes in jail.

AT the Mormon Conference, last week, Brigham Young, Jr., spoke against the Saints following the fashions of the day, and deprecated the growing bad taste in dress. The men, which he said, would eventually result in their leaving Church. Apostle Smith made an address indorsing "celestial marriage." Brigham Young, also, spoke in favor of it, unanimously. The other officers of the Church were present. Fifteen missionaries were appointed for Europe. Brigham Young urged the necessity of the payment of tithing, declaring that the Lord would punish severely all who neglect this duty. Brigham Young also announced that he will exhibit a city ordinance to the order of Enoch if the Saints will only obey him without question.

SINCE the lamentable self-murder of Alice Blanche Oswald, who at first was supposed to be an American, but who probably was an Australian, no less than four young women have thrown themselves from high buildings in New York. Oswald also killed herself. A suicide mania seems to have attacked young persons, which it will perhaps be difficult to check by the ordinary methods. In England, under similar circumstances, was once found so efficacious in France, where the suicides' naked bodies were exposed to the gaze of the people. Propriety will, of course, prevent the use of this means, notwithstanding the good effect it might have.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: Mrs. Heilmann, wife of Mr. Christian Heilmann, residing near Mascoutah, gave birth to a child about two weeks ago, since which time she had been quite sick until Saturday morning last, at seven o'clock, when, as was thought, she died, and preparations for the funeral were accordingly made. She was a daughter of Mr. Daniel Haas, of Centerville, and it was proposed to bury her there in the family burying ground, Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, but, strange to relate, the woman returned to life about ten o'clock on Saturday night, and is now said to be doing well.

THE question of a fire alarm signal telegraph is agitating Paterson, New Jersey. During the past year the losses sustained by fire have aggregated $30,000, of which at least ninety per cent. is claimed to have been owing to the absence of a proper alarm signal.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The first known and authenticated case of the disease now so prevalent among horses being communicated to a human being is reported from Boston. The driver of an engine, while attending to his horses, was suddenly taken with the disease, and was conveyed to his home. He had all the symptoms of the disease, coughing and running at the nose and eyes, and general feverish debility.

President Grant's policy of pacification has excited efforts among all ecclesiastical bodies in behalf of the Indians. Every denomination of Christians has a mission to the scattered tribes, and large sums of money have every year been contributed for their education. And now the Episcopalians contemplate a broader basis of operations than even their past extended efforts.

Thirty-six years ago the body of a gentleman was interred in the burial ground of St. John's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia. Last week a disinterment took place, and the body was found in a remarkable state of preservation. The face was full, and every feature recognizable. The body and limbs also retained the fullness and condition as at the time of burial.

People find consolation under the severest trials, as for instance the young Bostonian who said that he was glad of the horse disease, for now his rival could not carry his inamorata to ride for a week at least.

The Japanese are said to be considering the feasibility of adopting a new language, and to be wavering in a choice between English and German.

Concerning the emancipation of women, a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* tells us that it is by no means a modern idea. Four hundred years ago, writers were found to plead their equality with men. In 1509, Cornelius Agrippa, very powerful in his day as a thinker and author, wrote of the "Superiority of Women to Men," which he demonstrated in thirty chapters, by a cloud of mythological, physical, historical, cabalistic and moral proofs. Arguments for the equality of women are found even in Plato.

The statistician of the Agricultural Bureau reports the corn crop of the present year as one of the largest ever grown. It has ever been 25 bushels to an average one, and the barley crop something better than last year.

The at sundry of post-dating weekly newspapers has exhibition in the *New York Journal* of the issue of which bearing date Saturday, October 26, said its popular contributor, Fanny Fern, was extremely ill, when the fact is she had been dead sixteen days when that of the paper was reached.

The Indianapolis papers are rejoicing greatly over the organization of a joint stock company, with a capital of $100,000, for the construction of a grain elevator in that city. It is to have a capacity of 500,000 bushels.

The late James Gordon Bennett's elegant residences, at Washington Heights and on Fifth avenue, New York, are to let for five years. The city house is offered at $6,000 per annum.

Here is in brief what the San Juan boundary question amounts to: "This decision of the Emperor of Germany accords to the United States its claim to the island of San Juan and all the islands between the mainland and our northwest boundary and the nearest channel to Vancouver's Island. The British claim was to all the islands west of the channel nearest the mainland."

So dry had it become in New Jersey that it is said the rocks on the mountain have made very little difference as yet in the mountain streams in the upper part of the state, the water disappearing in the dry earth like a sponge.

One of the novel features of the Vienna exposition will be a complete collection of American newspapers, arranged according to States, with a catalogue giving full particulars with reference to each one represented. This will be a peculiarly American feature, and it is believed that it will be a most interesting one.

The English "cheap" newspapers are raising their prices from a penny to three half-pence, owing to the rise in coal, paper and wages. The rise seems likely to affect all trades and professions, and will probably be permanent.

In Boston, recently, a whole family of eight persons was found to be prostrated by typhoid fever with no one left to nurse them or cook food for them. The bottom of the cellar was found to be covered to the depth of several inches with slime and filth, out of which the disease had sprung and well nigh destroyed the family. De'lyer it bread them. How many such cellars might be hunted up in this city?

In Kansas and Nebraska alone over fifteen thousand entries were made within the year under the homestead law. During the current year a million of fifty thousand added to these two States on lands freely presented them by government, besides a large number who acquired their homes by purchase.

Is the Indian capable of civilization? The Pamunky tribe, numbering eighty-five persons, own and inhabit a tract of land in King William county, Va., of fourteen hundred and sixty-six acres, of which seven hundred and sixty acres are cultivated. They have a school-house and three ministers. Every member of the tribe, above the age of fifteen years, is a member of the church.

The geologists at the Central Park, New York, have spent the past summer in getting stones useful and ornamental, including American granites, marbles and sandstones, the marbles of Italy, Scotch granites, the green serpentine from Ireland, and all varieties of Egyptian collection.

Paris newspapers complain of a great falling off in the trade in Parisian articles. Not long ago the French commission merchants dispatched to the retail houses abroad, particularly to Italy, nine-tenths of their orders three days after the exhibition of such like goods. Germany appeared as a purchaser to the extent of a tenth of the foreign export. Now, however, the French commission merchants do not apply more than fifty per cent. of their orders from Paris.

Chicago is not alone in her glory as the phœnix of the continent, if not of the world. Little Peshtigo, reduced to a heap of ashes and cinders, is also rising from its ruins, and will soon be a flourishing town as such like goods. Germany appeared as a purchaser to the extent of a tenth of the foreign export. Now, however, the French commission merchants do not apply more than fifty per cent. of their orders from Paris.

Edward Eggleston has retired from the editorship of *Hearth and Home*, and is succeeded by his younger brother, George Cary Eggleston, who has just penned a book "How to Educate Yourself," written in twenty-three days at the request of his sister-in-law. Edward Eggleston finds story writing more profitable and editorship, and will devote himself to the former.

Mrs. Hester Petherick, a centenarian and the oldest person in Bristol, England, has recently died, at the age of one hundred and two years. She said that they haven't any George Washington to date her from, but she distinctly remembered the death of the great American.

Mrs. Sumner, wife of the Senator, has been residing for some time in Venice.

Mr. E. A. Sothern, "Lord Dundreary," is negotiating for the purchase of the Liverpool (England) *Post*, with the intention of making journalism his profession.

It is related by a correspondent of the New York *Herald* that when the late Archbishop Hughes met Archbishop Spalding died, he playfully put his gold chain and cross around the neck of Bishop Bayley and remarked, "That will soon be yours; here is the crozier Archbishop Carroll carried; he went to the see a correspondent, as a bit of history, that two of Archbishop Bayley's predecessors, Whitfield and Eccleston, were converts to the Catholic faith, as well as Bishop Bayley himself. The first was one of the first archbishops of Baltimore, his predecessor but one, and the second was Archbishop Kenrick, Archbishop Marechal, James Whitfield, Samuel Eccleston, Patrick Kenrick and Martin John Spalding, in the order in which they held the see.

A Parisian journalist, Barbey d'Aurevilly, is said to have recently sent to Father Hyacinthe a copy of the of his works, "La Prêtre Marié." In this book a child, the fruit of a sacrilegious marriage, has a blood stain on his forehead, which takes the form of a cross, gradually increases, and which nothing can efface.

Dr. Evans, the American dentist, is as famous and popular as ever in Paris. His business is said to be worth to him over $50,000 per annum. Royal families come to him from all over the continent.

Our Diamond Fields.

The San Francisco *Alta California* reviews at length the explorations of the various diamond mining companies, and is well satisfied that there are in this new enterprise immense fortunes for the lucky holders of "claims." It says: "It is time now that all doubt as to the existence of these diamond fields and their extent should be set at rest, and stories should be removed. The diamond region has been closely examined, and the stones received tested and found to be genuine. Three large diamonds were forwarded to London, England, by one of the companies, where they were tested and pronounced diamonds of the purest kind. It is not claimed that the precious stones are so profusely scattered around as to be picked up everywhere and by every one. But that they can be found in larger quantities in which they are found. They will employ Indians to pick up the stones among the mountains, and experts who will be able to pick out the precious stones.

John Dean, the Coachman who Married His Employer's Daughter.

It appears that Mrs. Annie Dean, who died in great misery in Washington City a few days ago, was not, as she claimed, formerly Miss Mary Ann Boker, of New York, who married her father's coachman some fifteen or sixteen years ago, John Dean, the hero of that romance, is living happily with his family in Hoboken, where he owns some valuable property. He is employed in a well known cotton broker's office in this city, and by merchants as a steady and good business man. He has of late ignored newspaper slanders, finding after several trials that libel suits only depleted his purse. He says that only once was a clergyman in Washington City, who has written or caused to be written all the sensational stories about him. Mrs. Dean moves in the best circles of society in Hoboken, where they have been living for many years. She is deeply attached to her husband, and has never wavered in her devotion.

An English Nobleman's Son Attempts Suicide in a Police Station.

On Sunday morning at one o'clock a man of respectable appearance applied for lodging at one of the police stations in New York, stating that he was without money and had no place else to go. Upon being questioned as to his antecedents, he told the story of a checkered career. He said that his name was John Wright, and was a native of England, where his relatives reside. His parents, however, he no nobility. He was sent to Oxford, and after having been there a short time, left that place and went to Liverpool, and there engaged himself to work his passage to this country. Some time ago he landed in New York, and, being single, and thus having most of his time in doing odd jobs, with which he eked out a scanty subsistence. Occasionally, however, he was employed in the groceries, and was compelled to apply to the station for lodging. He was given a clean cell, and in a very short time he was found hanging to the bars by his cravat. He was instantly cut down and sent to the hospital, where he soon revived.

How It Appears to Canadians.

[From the Toronto Globe.]

It is now almost certain that Mr. Greeley will be numbered in the long list of able men who have been sacrificed to the ambition of the United States; and his want of success may be attributed as much to the suspicion with which the public viewed his close friendship for life-long opponents as to his warm advocacy of peculiar and partisan opinions. The failure of the Cincinnati movement primarily to the "managers," who looked solely for an available candidate, and adopted one who excited extraordinary enthusiasm, but who was not acceptable to the mass of the people when they at length calmly contrasted upon the respective merits of the rival candidates.

Oil Excitement in Massachusetts.

The Boston *Advertiser* says the excitement at Upton still holds out, the flow from the springs continuing unabated. Mr. Wheeler, the Egremont mineralogist, claims that these small springs are only leaks from large supplies of oil, and that coal can be found in the region. In proof of his faith in the latter statement, he is sinking a shaft on the south slope of Monument Mountain, having made sixty feet in twelve days, and has discovered an excellent quality of fire clay, suitable for the manufacture of white fire brick, which are now brought from Bennington, Vt., for use in smelting furnaces, fire places, grates, etc., although no coal has been found.

A new use for petroleum has recently been discovered by the Director of the Brussels Garten of Acclimatization, and that is the instantaneous destruction of ticks in animals. The plan is to rub the parts with oil of petroleum, the volatilization of which causes the immediate asphyxia of the animalcule.

An Indiana farmer the other day killed a steer, in the heart of which was a stone the size of a small walnut—or something resembling half-burnt limestone rather than coal. The stone was found, however, whatever it might be called, was loose in one of the cells of the heart. The heart was perfectly sound and showed no evidence of disease.

The number of Americans in Paris is very great. Every hotel is full to the very top of everything, and a majority of the guests are from the United States. It is the same throughout Europe; wherever the tide of pleasure travel leads, America is represented as it scarcely ever was represented before. Although this is generally the season of return from European tours, there appear to be as many Americans arriving abroad as there are leaving.

Several New Jersey capitalists have recently started a business in that State for the saving of mechanics from the same State are about going to Peru on a three years' contract.

The lake disasters during the recent equinoxial storm were many and serious. Two propellers, one tug, one bark, one brig, and a schooner, four scows, and six barges were totally lost, valued at over $250,000. Sixty-three vessels were also stranded, and sixty-eight lives were lost.

There seems to be no checking the spread of probability. The latest outbreak was from a plow factory, and, who, on being told that her infant charge had swallowed a thimble, exclaimed with unfeigned agitation, "Forevermore!"

Australia will soon become a wool-consuming as well as wool-producing country. Large woolen factories have been recently started, and are in successful operation. A company is manufacturing very fine specimens of broadcloth; and several new woolen factories are in process of erection, which promise to be quite as profitable as gold mining in that famous auriferous region.

Submarine Blasting.

A writer in the *Army and Navy Journal* describes some highly interesting experiments lately made in submarine blasting with the Gomez fuse, an appliance which will probably be used in exploding the tunnels constructed by the government at Hallet's Point. Of this fuse he says: "I personally witnessed the experiment. The inventor made a miniature battery of his own, placed them at intervals of about *inked the end*, inserted at each muzzle the fuse, rammed down the cartridges and from the floating cover, and this cover, when examined, was ripped as if with a knife, and with the greatest precision in the rent, but not otherwise injured. Some of the Government's leaned officers were present, and, being so much struck with the success of this experiment, they invited him to visit them and test it on their larger guns, which he did."

THAT fortunate cat is unfortunately dead. We mean the cat named "Otta," to which Miss Sarah C. Lewis, of Braintree, Mass., bequeathed the income of her house and furniture and $2 per week. That is, the money was bequeathed to a female friend in trust for the said cat, direct bequests to animals being null and void by law. On the first "Otta" died of old age, and the house and land now go to the Universalist Church in West Scituate, in accordance with the provisions of the will. If the money could only have gone to Otta's heirs, what a tidy afternoon there would have been over the legacy.

THE Weston, W. Va., *Democrat* says a gentleman in that village has a large Maltese cat, which from kittenhood has fraternized and slept with a rough rat terrier. The other day some hogs got into the premises, and the dog not doing his duty, pussy mounted the largest of the hogs, and for a few seconds it looked as if the hog would never escape alive. Since then, the cat has turned watch-dog, and is death on any hog that approaches.

PERSONAL.

MR. William Everett, son of the late Governor Everett—whose talents and eloquence he has inherited—has become a pulpit orator. He holds that it is a license to preach. Last Sunday, having applied for the use of the Second Congregational church, Boston, taking a very positive position against the positive philosophy. He would seem by the following elemental, upon the strength of which religion must be based, in the last resort, for when religion comes to facts and figures as its main-stay, which are good auxiliaries, the matter becomes scientific, and must stand or fall by the laws of scientific reason. He holds that it is an error thus to rest it; for vital religion must be something apart from logical precision, and the multiplication table and tables of chronology.

The banker poet, as he has been called, Mr. Chas Sprague, attained his eighty first year the other day somewhat infirm of body, but clear and keen in intellect. Lameness confines him to his home, but there friends find him cheerful, instructive and entertaining. As a man and author he has won so much honor and love from generations that many will rejoice to hear of his comfortable well-being, and sincerely hope that the evening of his life may be continued cloudless and serene.

A vignette of the late Thaddeus Stevens, the "Great Commoner" of Pennsylvania, has just been completed by the engraving department of the Treasury Department, and will be used upon either the national currency or revenue stamps. The likeness is taken from a photograph, and is one of the finest pieces of engraving ever executed.

A laughable incident occurred a few days ago while the committee to examine the Vermont Asylum for the Insane were being chaperoned by ex-Governor Holbrook, who is one of the trustees. One of the ladies was extremely tall and high toned, and dressed in the height of fashion, yet unbeknownst to herself, was followed by the ex-Governor, when she drew herself up and remarked: "Ah, I have the honor of knowing Governor Holbrook, I think." Whereupon the ex-Governor says, when you were sworn out as Governor, and Governor Hubbard, I believe, also added, "and the people rejoiced." The Governor courteously and smilingly said good-day to the "daft" lady, and passed on to the next patient.

The sad story of the death of a woman calling herself Annie Dean, in a miserable hovel in Washington city, has already been published in the COMMERCIAL. It was ever known that she was once Mary Ann Boker who, twelve or fifteen years ago ran away from New York with her father's coachman, John Dean, and married him. The story is again given in the following vague, and has been most of his time in doing odd jobs, with which he eked out a scanty subsistence. Occasionally, however, he was employed in the groceries, and was compelled to apply to the station for lodging. He was given a clean cell, and in a very short time he was found hanging to the bars by his cravat. He was instantly cut down and sent to the hospital, where he soon revived.

How It Appears to Canadians.

[From the Toronto Globe.]

It is now almost certain that Mr. Greeley will be numbered in the long list of able men who have been sacrificed to the ambition of the United States; and his want of success may be attributed as much to the suspicion with which the public viewed his close friendship for life-long opponents as to his warm advocacy of peculiar and partisan opinions. The failure of the Cincinnati movement primarily to the "managers," who looked solely for an available candidate, and adopted one who excited extraordinary enthusiasm, but who was not acceptable to the mass of the people when they at length calmly contrasted upon the respective merits of the rival candidates.

The Tax Question.

The Equalization Ordinance.

The Absurdities of the Present System of Assessments.

How Personal Property is Assessed.

The discussion of the tax question, which has resulted in the passage of what is known as the "equalization ordinance," is not likely to be confined to the city of Pittsburgh. Already the subject is being agitated in the country districts, where inequalities exist in as great a degree as in the city. The practical operation of the new law will be watched with great interest, for the reason that if just and equitable assessments can be arrived at in the city, some means will be employed to reach the same result all over the county.

THE EQUALIZATION ORDINANCE.

The provisions of the equalization ordinance may be briefly stated thus: Each property owner is now assessed for county purposes, and when the property holder has received this schedule he shall affix thereto the actual cash value of the several items specified, according to his best judgment and belief, and return the same to the assessor. A Board of Revision, consisting of one from each ward, is to be elected on the first Tuesday of December next, and tri-ennially thereafter, with power to examine the returns made by the property owners, and revise, alter and amend the same until, in their judgment, they shall have arrived at the true cash value of all the taxable property in the city. The Board is then to divide the aggregate cash valuation without reference or work of assessors, and the quotient thus obtained shall be a common divisor, by which the actual cash value of the property of each and every property holder shall be divided, and the amounts resulting from this division shall be the equalized valuations of all taxable property. Upon these equalized valuations the assessments for the year 1873 shall be made, and the same are to remain the lawful valuations until legally altered. There is a provision that in determining the equalized valuation of property in all amounts exceeding one hundred and not exceeding three thousand dollars, the multiple of ten which shall approximate most closely to the sum ascertained above specified, and property exceeding three thousand dollars the multiple of one hundred which approximates most closely to the sum thus ascertained, shall be taken and assumed to be the correct equalized value. It is also provided that the aggregate equalized valuation shall not increase the total valuation before fixed and established, although it was evident that many of the congregation were not regular church goers. The Professor as rejoiced in the name and author he has won so much honor and love from generations that many will rejoice to hear of his comfortable well-being, and sincerely hope that the evening of his life may be continued cloudless and serene.

A vignette of the late Thaddeus Stevens, the "Great Commoner" of Pennsylvania, has just been completed by the engraving department of the Treasury Department, and will be used upon either the national currency or revenue stamps. The likeness is taken from a photograph, and is one of the finest pieces of engraving ever executed.

A laughable incident occurred a few days ago while the committee to examine the Vermont Asylum for the Insane were being chaperoned by ex-Governor Holbrook, who is one of the trustees. One of the ladies was extremely tall and high toned, and dressed in the height of fashion, yet unbeknownst to herself, was followed by the ex-Governor, when she drew herself up and remarked: "Ah, I have the honor of knowing Governor Holbrook, I think." Whereupon the ex-Governor says, when you were sworn out as Governor, and Governor Hubbard, I believe, also added, "and the people rejoiced." The Governor courteously and smilingly said good-day to the "daft" lady, and passed on to the next patient.

The sad story of the death of a woman calling herself Annie Dean, in a miserable hovel in Washington city, has already been published in the COMMERCIAL. It was ever known that she was once Mary Ann Boker who, twelve or fifteen years ago ran away from New York with her father's coachman, John Dean, and married him. The story is again given in the following vague, and has been most of his time in doing odd jobs, with which he eked out a scanty subsistence. Occasionally, however, he was employed in the groceries, and was compelled to apply to the station for lodging. He was given a clean cell, and in a very short time he was found hanging to the bars by his cravat. He was instantly cut down and sent to the hospital, where he soon revived.

How It Appears to Canadians.

[From the Toronto Globe.]

It is now almost certain that Mr. Greeley will be numbered in the long list of able men who have been sacrificed to the ambition of the United States; and his want of success may be attributed as much to the suspicion with which the public viewed his close friendship for life-long opponents as to his warm advocacy of peculiar and partisan opinions. The failure of the Cincinnati movement primarily to the "managers," who looked solely for an available candidate, and adopted one who excited extraordinary enthusiasm, but who was not acceptable to the mass of the people when they at length calmly contrasted upon the respective merits of the rival candidates.

Oil Excitement in Massachusetts.

The Boston *Advertiser* says the excitement at Upton still holds out, the flow from the springs continuing unabated. Mr. Wheeler, the Egremont mineralogist, claims that these small springs are only leaks from large supplies of oil, and that coal can be found in the region. In proof of his faith in the latter statement, he is sinking a shaft on the south slope of Monument Mountain, having made sixty feet in twelve days, and has discovered an excellent quality of fire clay, suitable for the manufacture of white fire brick, which are now brought from Bennington, Vt., for use in smelting furnaces, fire places, grates, etc., although no coal has been found.

A new use for petroleum has recently been discovered by the Director of the Brussels Garten of Acclimatization, and that is the instantaneous destruction of ticks in animals. The plan is to rub the parts with oil of petroleum, the volatilization of which causes the immediate asphyxia of the animalcule.

An Indiana farmer the other day killed a steer, in the heart of which was a stone the size of a small walnut—or something resembling half-burnt limestone rather than coal. The stone was found, however, whatever it might be called, was loose in one of the cells of the heart. The heart was perfectly sound and showed no evidence of disease.

The number of Americans in Paris is very great. Every hotel is full to the very top of everything, and a majority of the guests are from the United States. It is the same throughout Europe; wherever the tide of pleasure travel leads, America is represented as it scarcely ever was represented before. Although this is generally the season of return from European tours, there appear to be as many Americans arriving abroad as there are leaving.

Several New Jersey capitalists have recently started a business in that State for the saving of mechanics from the same State are about going to Peru on a three years' contract.

The lake disasters during the recent equinoxial storm were many and serious. Two propellers, one tug, one bark, one brig, and a schooner, four scows, and six barges were totally lost, valued at over $250,000. Sixty-three vessels were also stranded, and sixty-eight lives were lost.

There seems to be no checking the spread of probability. The latest outbreak was from a plow factory, and, who, on being told that her infant charge had swallowed a thimble, exclaimed with unfeigned agitation, "Forevermore!"

Australia will soon become a wool-consuming as well as wool-producing country. Large woolen factories have been recently started, and are in successful operation. A company is manufacturing very fine specimens of broadcloth; and several new woolen factories are in process of erection, which promise to be quite as profitable as gold mining in that famous auriferous region.

Submarine Blasting.

A writer in the *Army and Navy Journal* describes some highly interesting experiments lately made in submarine blasting with the Gomez fuse, an appliance which will probably be used in exploding the tunnels constructed by the government at Hallet's Point. Of this fuse he says: "I personally witnessed the experiment. The inventor made a miniature battery of his own, placed them at intervals of about *inked the end*, inserted at each muzzle the fuse, rammed down the cartridges and from the floating cover, and this cover, when examined, was ripped as if with a knife, and with the greatest precision in the rent, but not otherwise injured. Some of the Government's leaned officers were present, and, being so much struck with the success of this experiment, they invited him to visit them and test it on their larger guns, which he did."

THAT fortunate cat is unfortunately dead. We mean the cat named "Otta," to which Miss Sarah C. Lewis, of Braintree, Mass., bequeathed the income of her house and furniture and $2 per week. That is, the money was bequeathed to a female friend in trust for the said cat, direct bequests to animals being null and void by law. On the first "Otta" died of old age, and the house and land now go to the Universalist Church in West Scituate, in accordance with the provisions of the will. If the money could only have gone to Otta's heirs, what a tidy afternoon there would have been over the legacy.

THE Weston, W. Va., *Democrat* says a gentleman in that village has a large Maltese cat, which from kittenhood has fraternized and slept with a rough rat terrier. The other day some hogs got into the premises, and the dog not doing his duty, pussy mounted the largest of the hogs, and for a few seconds it looked as if the hog would never escape alive. Since then, the cat has turned watch-dog, and is death on any hog that approaches.

A new use for petroleum has recently been dis covered by the Director of the Brussels Gar

HEAVY ARMOR AND BIG GUNS.

Secretary Robeson's Ideas About Them.

The Navies of the Future.

(From the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Navy.)

Your attention is again respectfully and earnestly called to the importance of building more vessels of medium size, that the proper number of vessels may be kept in our squadrons on foreign stations. New and improved vessels are required to take the place of those worn out. The protection of our commerce and our citizens abroad and the maintenance of our friendly relations with other nations require more vessels.

It is not probable that our navy will ever engage in foreign foe in line of battle in midocean, it will not be the interest of our government to follow too closely the policy of other nations in building large and costly iron-clad vessels of war; neither is it advisable to follow the exact form of vessels armorbuilt, or the ideas of persons of doubtful authority in naval architecture; but with well-established general principles we should strive for an advance in the mechanical parts and take the lead in a new type of vessels, as has been done in times past, keeping in view that an important points of speed under steam, handiness, heavy and effective battery and steady platform, the indispensable qualities of a good fighting ship.

The salvation of our country does not depend upon having the largest and most powerful navy in the world, for our geographical position or natural resources do not require it. We are not looking for a short and easy sail of any powerful nation, and we have within our own territory abundant supplies of food and clothing, with the energy of a healthy people, consequently we can live within ourselves. But the commercial and other relations abroad, we are morally bound to protect them.

Whilst England is expending enormous sums of money in building large and powerful iron-clads for the purpose of maintaining the supremacy of the high seas, which seems to be her only protection to life as a nation, we have not as much as collected the materials for building one for a number of years past. Until circumstances change, we should not feel inclined to experiment and put in building these large iron-armed vessels, and fully investigate the subject of iron-clads versus artillery, so as to determine which have the advantage, before we need to spend money in that manner unnecessarily. The discussion of this subject by scientific and able gentlemen, some of whom recommend that no more iron-armed vessels be built in the future, for the reason that ordnance can be made which will penetrate any thickness of plate that can be fought, while on the other hand authority maintains with more truth that vessels can be designed which will carry armor of much greater thickness than has ever been fought, and it is shown that we have not lost much by delay in building iron-clads, and also that most of the ships already built are of very little service in the navy, and are much more modern navy.

Another very important implement of naval warfare is attracting the attention of naval architects and scientific gentlemen of high authority, viz.: the submarine torpedo. Experiments have given strength to the belief that the torpedo is to become a terrible engine of naval warfare. Certain it is that much thought has been given to the subject of warding off attack with this powerful means. That a torpedo can be put under a vessel's bottom and explode her torpedo boat and there exploded admits of little doubt, as the mechanical genius of America has not only progressed in the propulsion and command over the torpedo as to warrant its success; and when the fact is established beyond a question that the torpedo can be ones well known, the question of building iron-clads for a navy will be settled for all time.

But whether the torpedo is or is not a successful agent does not affect the all-important subject of building strong vessels, as the main reliance of the navy of this country. The class of vessels wanted must be those of medium size, corvettes, with full steam power, carrying batteries of from eight to twelve guns each, of large caliber, and having all the modern improvements. Such vessels would be sufficient to propel the vessel, under favorable circumstances, at the rate of ten knots an hour, not compromising, if necessary, in the number of guns, sail power and other minor points of less consequence in a fighting speed. Protection, lightness and a powerful battery are the important fighting properties of a successful naval marine.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A Colored Man's Tribute to His Memory.

Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, formerly President of Avery College, Allegheny City, delivered an address in Shiloh church, New York City, Sunday evening, on the life and character of the late William H. Seward. Mr. Garnett had known the deceased statesman for many years intimately, and related many interesting incidents of their intercourse. The speaker took for his text, "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"—2d Samuel, 3d chapter, thirty eighth verse. He said:

Since the death of Judas Iscariot, no man in American statesman has passed away whose death has produced a sorrow so deep and profound as that of William H. Seward. Statesmen honored him as their chief; scholars revered him as one of the brightest ornaments of their class; the colored people hailed him as a leader, true and ardent in the most perilous times through which the Republic has passed, and the poor and oppressed loved him as a father and their devoted friends; and as for us of the colored race, whose paths to freedom he helped to make plain, we mourn his loss as we would that of a brother or a father. He no longer he remained on the earth, the deeper the remembrance of his goodness would be rooted in our hearts.

We are told that one of his parents was of Irish and one of Welsh descent. Many European nations have been engaged in oppressing their fellow-men, and have endeavored to blot out the sentence that is written upon the forehead of every human being, but I have never heard of a European nation that favored the slave trade. Can it be wondered at, then, that this young man, with such blood running in his veins, found that every despotism on his hemisphere cut toward human liberty? I recollect that Mr. Seward, while in the Governor's mansion, said that he was, "our, I learned to hate slavery in my father's kitchen."

While I was always near me I saw the debasing effects of the institution. I resolved then, when I came to manhood, whatever power I possessed I would use to destroy it. At a later period he said: "I man always to keep ahead of public opinion in the question of slavery. Assure as you live you will see this system abolished from the land." I did not believe it at the time, but I see it is accomplished fact, thank God, now. Seward had the eye and the faith of a prophet. It was while he was Governor that I called upon him with a message from the colored people, who were deprived of the right of suffrage, to block man from the jury box. A negro who was not possessed of $250 worth of real estate, Governor Seward said he would not. I was young, but there was a prejudice in the minds of people upon the subject which he had to combat. In his message to the Legislature, he discussed the matter in some action in regard to the request of the unfortunate citizens of our State, and when it was read, that words unfortunate passed into a proverb of the time. Mr. Garnett, referred to Mr. Seward as a lawyer, and said he appeared for the defendant never for a plaintiff, and who never "sued for money or property wrongly in opposition to the "Missouri Compromise," and to the case of the colored lad, William Freeman, of Cayuga county, who was decoyed by a villain named Freeman, though innocent, had been sent to jail, where he was so cruelly treated that he became an idiot, and when he was released, fired with a spirit of revenge, he murdered a whole family. Everybody then declared him but Seward, who appeared for his defendant, and it was then that he used the words, "Stay it be written upon my tombstone, 'Here lies the friend of the black man.'"

Mr. Garnett then touched lightly upon the fact that Secretary of State Seward had given the first passport to a black man who was visiting a foreign country, and exhibited the passport with his own, the secretary—name upon it. It was dated August 26, 1861.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

Embarrassing Chinese Game at New Orleans.

(From the New Orleans Times, October 3.)

On Saturday last, Mr. E. L. Thayer, a well known contractor, entered the store of Messrs. Tou Loy & Co., Chinese merchants, and charges signed, for the purpose of purchasing several hundred dollars' worth of opium. He had just arrived in Donaldsonville with two hundred Chinese, who had been contracted for to Colonel Scott, of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and stopped at the house of one of the members of the firm, who immediately said he also had a contract with Colonel Scott for Chinese. Now, as Mr. Thayer knew he had the sole contract, he stated that fact, when the heathen said he would bet him one thousand dollars he was not so. Mr. Thayer immediately produced his money, when the Chinaman said he would not bet, but that Mr. Thayer simply bet on the subject.

At this cool statement Mr. Thayer slapped the Chinaman's face, and then going to the Third Precinct Station, surrendered himself in charge of assault and battery. Captain Flanagan, on hearing the statement simply laughed, and told him it was all right and to go away, when lo! he returned to the heathen and stated Mr. Thayer had just robbed him of eight one thousand dollar bills. The charge, to say the least, was preposterous, but there was no other course, Mr. Thayer was arrested and locked up.

He was, however, immediately released on bail, nearly a million of dollars of bonds being forthcoming in couple of hours, being offered by two of the most wealthy and respectable citizens.

Yesterday the case was brought up before Judge McArthur, when lo! and behold, the heathen summoned over one hundred and fifty witnesses to be present, when it is self-evident to almost even all that number could get into the store where the robbery is alleged to have been committed.

The witnesses, upon being separated, were in a x, each of them was sworn to a different answer, to be no means satisfactory to the heathen.

Culminating to hearing each other swear, and being use to corroborate each other's statements, they were "muchy at fault and chinned Chinese outno perfection. The case, owing to the number of witnesses, was continued until Monday, when it will e up for final trial.

A number of the most prominent merchants net bank presidents were also in court to testify for he defence, swearing the utter impossibility of such hing.

It is alleged by Detective Pierson, who is cognant of the facts, that it was proposed to have Thayer at the "5-5" was put up for the purpose of ruining r. Thayer's contract with Colonel Scott, and so obn it for themselves.

'STER MARY OF STANISLAUS

Rose McCabe a Lunatic

d Sister Mary of Stanislaus, known in Rose McCabe, and who was alleged de, was again brought before the Court in New Sunday. Her story is that while in a convent official in the Church undertook to coerce submission to his lusts, and because she submit to him locked her up in a dungeon, Satisfied her and put her in the Bloomingdale sylum, whence she was shortly transferred Asylum on Blackwell's Island, where she still confined.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was a few weeks since obtained before Judge Cardozo, but before the examination was concluded Mr. John D. Townsend, her counsel, sing to the Judge's private room, where the nun se, refused to prosecute the case further, and the suit was that Miss McCabe had to go back to her d quarters. Mr. Townsend applied two weeks r to Judge Sedgwick, of the Superior Court, for nother writ of *habeas corpus*, when it was read. at the case was called on Monday. The court om was crowded, many ladies being present. Mr. ard stated that he had been permitted to visit r on Blackwell's Island, and found her surrounde the most horrid imagined. Her room was errun with rats and mice, which prevented her om sleeping. She was compelled to listen to the ses and the most obscene language, when not ocking to a lady of her education and refinement.

Miss McCabe was now willing to submit to any ition to become so if subjected longer to this atment. The hearing, after some argument, was ponded until Friday, on account of the absence of e of the opposing counsel.

MORE PETROLEUM.

Oil Discovered Near Wooster, Ohio.

A letter from Wooster, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *ines and Chronicle* contains the following: The *ooster Mining Association* was organized in this ity about three months ago. Since then much ity has been busily at work on the farm of a Mr. eller, two miles west of town, boring for oil. ty-five years ago a well was sunk on the farm, at where the present company has been boring, the hope of securing salt. The first company unfortunately struck a well not yielding enough of the same fluid to encourage the project. e present well, however, is a success. Whether on the well, but its worth was not then known, of the place was abandoned. On last Friday the company were digging the present well and when depth of 1[illegible] feet, struck a white sand rock, ough which they penetrated about 10 feet, and on Sunday last, when a depth of 165 feet, a heavy ance of gas came boiling forth. The gas has ually increased and the hole gets deeper, and it ssary to stop work, however, after the gas ches a height. Yesterday the boring was through a ense, heavy sand, and then in a hard, blue state ne, in which were strong indications of coal. ection is present over the prospect of becoming a ation center.

LIEBER'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST NAPOLEON.

Described by Himself.

In 1807 I arrived in New York on the same day, and put my foot on land in the same hour (June 20) that in 1815 a ball prostrated me. Some time ago you asked me to give you a sketch of my adventures in that Waterloo battle. I determined to comply with your wish, and searched among my papers for a copy which my mother gave me once of my own letter, the first I was able to write after the eventful day of battle. I did not succeed in finding it, but here is the sketch.

"Boys, clear your rifles," said my old and venerable father, entering my room, where I was just studying Leiber's Anatomical Tables, "life is loose again—Napoleon—he has returned from Elba."

My heart beat high; it was glorious news for a boy of sixteen (really in his sixteenth year) who had often heard with silent envy the account of the campaigns of 1813-14 from the lips of his two brothers, both of whom had marched in 1813, in common with most young men of good family, as volunteer riflemen, and returned as wounded officers. One of those, cured of his wounds, rejoined his regiment; another of my brothers and myself followed the call of government to enter the army as volunteers, though our age would have exempted us from all obligation.

Which regiment should we choose? Of course one which was garrisoned near the enemy's frontier, so that we should be sure not to have a peaceable campaign in a distant reserve. There was a regiment among the troops near the frontier of France which enjoyed a particularly high repute just then. Colberg, bestowed in honor of its valiant defence of the fortress of Colberg in the year 1806-7 against Prussian fortified place at that wretched time which did not surrender to the French. It was composed of brave and loyal Pomeranians, a short, board shouldered, healthy race; in more than twenty "ranged" engagements during the campaign of 1813 they had already shown themselves worthy of their honorable name. My brother and myself selected this regiment, when the day of the enlistment of the volunteers arrived, we went to my father and said: "Well, then, we are going; is it with your consent?" says to your mother, he replied. We went to her; our hearts were full, she had suffered so much during the first campaign. With a half-choked voice, I said: "Mother, we are going to be enrolled—shall we? She fell into our arms, that noble woman, who endured in the year 1806 with a heroism which heart alowed her to utter; and had she been the mother of twenty sons, she would have sent them all. We had to wait from ten to one o'clock before we could get a chance to have our names taken down, the long line was so great.

In the beginning of May we were marched from Berlin to our regiment. My father accompanied us to the place of rendezvous. When the brigade called us to the line we looked for him to take the last time. He was nowhere to be seen. A great many people accompanied us out of the city; the beautiful Brandenburg gate was soon behind us; we began to sing. The sun was shining brightly, and

The Pittsburgh Commercial. Saturday, November 2, 1872.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

—Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:
Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

THE Democratic and Liberal State committees held a secret joint meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday, "to take measures for the organization of the GREELEY forces of the State." The committees also held separate meetings, and it is said that the "Liberals" were unanimous in the purpose to maintain their distinctive organization, McCLURE being instructed to call a State Convention at such time next year as shall be deemed advisable, by the committee. An "address" was also adopted, evidently prepared by McCLURE, and therefore full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. Messieurs Confederates! You pretend to keep up a brave front, but just wait until after the fifth of November. You will then be in no mood for indulging in further political hypocrisy.

WHENEVER the truth of things is in issue, it seems impossible for the Pittsburgh *Post* to get the bang of the school house. Thus it charges that, "notwithstanding the protest of the entire body of missionaries residing in Egypt, and many prominent men of the country, GRANT still retains BUTLER as United States Consul General." This statement is diametrically at variance with the facts of the case; which are, that the President directed a special agent of the Treasury Department to be sent to Alexandria to investigate the charges preferred against BUTLER by the missionaries; and that, immediately after this special agent had rendered his report of such investigation to the Treasury Department, President GRANT directed the removal of BUTLER and the assignment of another official in his stead; and that—as the *Post* well knows—the tenure of office act prevents the President from making the dismissal absolute without the consent of the Senate. It now rests with that body to ratify the action of President GRANT.

POLITICALLY, as well as otherwise, a man's worst enemies are often those of his own household. Having subjected GREELEY to the worst torture which the subtlest ingenuity of malice could devise, the *World* next applied the thumb-screws to the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania; but not content with this, it now puts FORNEY, MCCLURE, IRWIN and others of their ilk on the rack, for having signed the petition for the release of YERKES. This, to be sure, is done under the mask of assumed irony—the quashing in open court of the indictments against him rendered on certain charges, the public den, being the matter ostensibly attacked. It is quite clear, however, that if YERKES deserved to be pardoned on the grounds alleged by petitioners, he deserved also to have the pending indictments against him removed. The bitter arrows of the *World* are, therefore, in reality shot at the persons, and their associates, whom we have named. And the shafts stick all over them like pin-feathers.

FROM the comments of the London *Times* and other English papers on the decision by Emperor WILLIAM in favor of the United States in the San Juan question, it is evident that the average English mind is sensible that its country is getting a good run of luck in the settlement of matters in dispute between Great Britain and the United States. According to the way the *Times* puts it, there must exist something in the nature of conspiracy against Great Britain on the part of most of other nations; for although the United States have won in every instance at the Court of Arbitration, and the verdict been sustained by the sentiment of nations, yet the *Times* will acquiesce only for the sake of peace, and such like magnanimous considerations. The fact is, and it is precisely this which offends the *Times*, that the fiat of arbitration is the impartial ascertainment of the facts and intelligent consideration thereof—has hurt English pride as well as pocket, for it has made that country conspicuous for doing and sticking to wrong things on false principles.

A PROPOSITION is on foot for the establishment of an exhibition of American textile fabrics, for the purpose of showing the great progress which has of late years been made by the United States in nearly all branches of this important industry. It is said that, while the differences between the best classes of our own and foreign goods are being rapidly diminished, and while some of our domestic goods will compare very favorably with the best foreign commodities, these latter nevertheless control the market, in consequence of the prejudice against articles of home manufacture; a feeling which, based originally on the crude character of our earlier productions, has not disappeared with the disappearance of the causes which developed it. It is manifest that this feeling can now fully come when our great advance in this particular ought to be demonstrated to consumers and to the world. The scheme includes the sending of invitations to manufacturers of other countries, and the establishment of liberal prizes to be competed for; which, it is held, would meanwhile stimulate our own manufacturers and inventors to renewed exertions.

THE reaction in the English iron trade, which we said some days ago must begin within a comparatively short period, has already set in. The latest mail advices from Great Britain show not only a considerable reduction in prices, but also the existence of a strong tendency to a further decline, in consequence of which the whole market is to a greater or less degree unsettled. In some districts the country employers have notified their workmen that a considerable reduction in wages must take place. Apprehensions are entertained, however, that in their present temper they will resist any attempted reduction, and that a wide spread strike and stoppage of production is inevitable. One thing is certain. It is much easier to put wages and prices up than to force them down again, and when capital has once made a concession to labor it must be in a position of powerful advantage to abrogate that concession. It is claimed, however, that the iron masters see that they are losing their foreign trade, and are not unwilling that the question should be tested in this way, should their workmen refuse to relinquish a portion of the advantage they have heretofore gained, so as to enable employers to meet the tendencies of the market and the views of consumers.

THE Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, the principal organ of the German Republicans of the Northwest, pays the following deserved tribute to their fellow-countrymen in Pennsylvania, for the substantial service they rendered in helping to win the late magnificent victory in this State. Remarking on the stumping tour of Senator SCHURZ, just previous to the election, that paper gauges the effects of his labors here by the following figures:

"There are twenty-five counties in the State in which the German element numbers above 1,000 souls. In these counties the Republican party lost not only not a single vote, but gained in comparison with former elections considerably more votes. Yes, the Germans do their own thinking, and are no 'great man's' voting cattle."

No class of voters, as a whole, have a clearer insight into politics, or exercise a more intelligent firmness in adhering to their principles, than our German fellow-citizens. They saw plainly enough that SCHURZ had committed treason against his own convictions, and that the whole "Liberal" movement was a preposterous and unnatural attempt to fuse elements which in themselves are incompatible. Hence, accustomed to believe in SCHURZ as the representative of their principles, they rebuked him for his political harlequinry; as they will again, on the 5th of November, rebuke still more emphatically the whole mad speculation and false pretense which he has unavailingly tried to forward and bolster.

IT is to be hoped that, during the few days which yet remain before the election, our friends everywhere will be governed in their action by the enemy's view of the situation rather than their own. For ourselves, we thoroughly believe that the people, notwithstanding the quietude which prevails, are taking vigilant care of their interests, and that the verdict of the October States will be still more emphatically repeated on the fifth of November. Still, however, the coalitionists profess themselves sanguine of success; affirming that, in a number of States which have heretofore been counted as certain for GRANT, the prospects of GREELEY are constantly brightening. Whether this be true or false, is not the question. The point of interest to Republicans is that the Confederate managers are everywhere active and alert, and that they mean to keep up the fight to the bitter end; relying largely for success on their belief that Republicans consider the fight to be over, and that therefore the victory can be snatched from them unawares. But the fight is not over, and the necessity for persevering, untiring effort is as great as at any previous stage of the campaign. For it should not be forgotten that the object is not simply the re-election of President GRANT, but also the final disbandment of the opposition. The duty of the Republican party, from this hour until the closing of the November polls, is, WORK—unceasing, zealous and well-directed WORK.

AN OLD DISPUTE SETTLED.

No good reason existed for the alarm felt by some as to the success of any British intrigues or diplomatic maneuvers reported as on foot with the purpose of suppressing or modifying the judgment of German jurists concerning the San Juan boundary question. Most likely the report was purely sensational. But taking for granted that such an attempt was made, and that not only Prince BISMARCK's Jewish friend, Mr. BLEICHRODER, but even the Princess VICTORIA had a hand in it, the notion seems quite absurd that the straightforward and resolute old Emperor would for a moment listen to any suggestion of the kind said to have been made. Assuming that the three eminent masters of legal, geographical and historical research, to whom the question was referred, had arrived at the conclusion that right was on the American side, and had convinced His Majesty of the fact, we were at liberty confidently to look for the appropriate decision, whatever English diplomatists or German princesses might say or do in opposition.

In fact, no American who has paid some attention to the subject in dispute, could much doubt about the result of the arbitration. In declining so frequently—some five or six times—the proposal of the British Ministry to submit the San Juan question to the judgment of arbitrators, the United States government was influenced by no misgiving as to the validity of its claims to the island, but solely by the consideration of its own dignity and self-respect. As Mr. BANCROFT remarked, substantially, in the introduction to his statement of the American case, the American government felt that it could not with decency subject to the judgment of others a matter which seemed to itself so plain and indisputable. And it is certain that from the opening of the controversy until the conclusion of the treaty of Washington there was never a time when the American people would not have gone to war rather than quietly submit to the outrageous injustice of the British claim.

The claim originated in the ambition, or more properly, in the avarice of the Hudson Bay Company, a corporation which would long ago have seized and occupied most of North America, just as the East India Company seized and occupied most of India, if North America had been wholly peopled with the dark races. The pretense upon which the Hudson Bay Company laid claim to San Juan closely resembled in character the manifold pretexts under which its oriental congener contrived to appropriate principality after principality, until, as the Hindoos say, it made nearly the entire peninsula "red." Seeing that the island was a desirable possession, its agents began to seek for grounds whereon to found a claim to it, and they found what they, wanted in the clumsy definition of boundaries in the ASHBURTON treaty of 1846. Though it must have been perfectly evident that, in running the boundary line southward on the mainland Vancouver's island a British possession, the American negotiator of the treaty had not intended to surrender any other land south of the parallel of forty-nine, yet because the strait separating Vancouver's island from the continent was not specifically designated, the company's agents chose to assume that—not this, the Haro strait, but another—the Rosario strait, lying further east, was the channel through the center of which, according to the treaty, the boundary line ran. Were this assumption correct, then San Juan belonged to the British. When the treaty speaks of the channel which separates Vancouver's island from the mainland, there can be no doubt that the largest of the several channels by which the island of Vancouver, is meant, and this is the Haro channel, which lies to the west of San Juan, and which being the boundary referred to, leaves the disputed island American territory. The argument most insisted upon by the British in favor of the Rosario strait as the channel of the treaty is the fact that it, and not the Haro strait, has been used by British ships, and must, therefore, have been meant by the negotiators who framed the instrument. This argument is, however, easily shown to be of the flimsiest and most worthless character, as in the first place the Haro strait has also been used by English ships, and that it has always been a much frequented route of Indian traffic. The other strait has been more frequented by ships, simply because its navigation is safer and easier.

However slight and untenable the foundation of their claim, the British have maintained it with characteristic obstinacy and arrogance, and apparently with full confidence in its validity; and they would, no doubt, have been willing to fight for the possession. The successful settlement of the controversy is one of the good fruits of the treaty of Washington.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORM

As one of the journals that were conspicuous in their efforts to win the great Republican victory in Pennsylvania, the Pottsville *Miner's Journal* will be conceded the right to demand that the party shall use its power to reform abuses within its reach. It very properly refers to the practice that has grown up in the Legislature of voting extra sums to members serving on special committees. For instance: A special committee is raised to examine a public institution, inquire into a contested election case or to perform other duties not strictly appertaining to the business of the House. As members of the Legislature these committeemen receive a fixed salary. Serving on special committees is as much a part of their duty as serving on standing committees. They were elected to perform such duty, or whatever duty they might be assigned to under the rules. As servants of the State it has a right to their services; they agree to give them, and for the regular salary attached to the office. Voting to Philadelphia and Erie delegations to execute an instruction does not alter the case. They are but members of the Legislature and were sent there as such and such only; and for the performance of duties which, under the rules, nobody else can perform, and which were contemplated in their election. If the performance of such duties should necessarily involve extraordinary expenses, reimbursement might properly be made; but double pay, or, as sometimes has been the case, more than double pay, voted by the Legislature, and coolly pocketed by members, or any extra pay whatever, amounts to an abuse which no extent of precedent can justify. The practice is not only in itself an outrage, but it leads to the raising of special committees when they are not needed, for the sake of extra pay, and is the direct source of demoralization. We vote with the *Journal* for its discontinuance.

The practice of annually voting PURDON's Digest and other books is also condemned as "petty stealing." If it is "stealing" at all, it cannot be called "petty," for it amounts to many thousands of dollars annually. Other abuses are referred to, among them that of charging extraordinary rates for advertising, whereby the State is made to pay far in excess of the usual charges to individuals. This abuse no doubt exists, and the *Journal* has done well to point it out; but it has fallen into an error, and thus done injustice to the COMMERCIAL by including it in the list of papers whose bills are quoted to illustrate the point of excessive charges. In every case the State has been charged by the COMMERCIAL the same as individuals.

With one more category we look to the Constitutional Convention to reform these and other abuses, though we are not without hope that the Republicans in the Legislature will do what they can toward it at the ensuing session.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

A meeting of the corporators of the Financial Board of the Centennial Commission has been called to assemble in Philadelphia on the 7th of November, for the purpose of designating the places at which subscriptions to the capital stock of the Board shall be received, and to take such other action concerning the forwarding of the enterprise as may be needed. The object of the meeting ought certainly to secure the attendance of every member of the Board. Congress, it will be remembered, at its last session authorized the creation of a Centennial Board of Finance, with a capital of ten millions of dollars, for the purpose of affording the people of every section of the country the privilege and opportunity of contributing to make the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, and the International Exposition to be connected therewith, the grand, comprehensive success for which the occasion calls. The act requires the Centennial Commission to open books for subscription in all the States and Territories of the Union, and the meeting in question is for the purpose, among other things, of selecting the places at which such subscriptions shall be received in our own State. It is to be hoped that it may have the effect of arousing the good people of Philadelphia and the country to greater enthusiasm concerning the noble project than they have as yet exhibited. Apart from the patriotic character of the undertaking, and from the inspiring fact that it is intended to show to other nations the splendid progress which the young Republic of the West has made during the first century of its existence, it should be borne in mind, by the people of Philadelphia especially, that it will be a permanent institution for that city, and that, while the question of pecuniary returns ought not to enter into the consideration of the subject at all, yet, looked at even in the light of a mere financial investment, they will be richly repaid for any outlay, however liberal, they may make by way of provision for the preliminary steps of the undertaking. There is no doubt whatever that the people of the different States and Territories will come up to the support of the movement in the most prompt and generous manner, whenever the subscription books are opened. Before this is done, however, Philadelphia ought to have all the pioneer work of the matter thoroughly completed and arranged.

UNSAFE ILLUMINATING OIL.

The burning to death of a servant girl in the family of Mr. KENNEDY, wharfmaster, at No. 12 Overhill street, has already been chronicled in the city press. For some unaccountable reason, the Coroner was not notified, and the body was buried without any investigation whatever into the cause of death. There seems to be an indifference to cases of this kind—burning to death from accidents in the use of oil—which amounts to criminality. Owing to the frequency of deaths from this cause, they have almost ceased to excite comment, and people are disposed to regard them as among the common and unavoidable causes of mortality. Here was a case in which a woman was fatally burned by the accidental breaking, or the explosion without her agency, of a lamp—it is not known which, as she was enveloped in flames when first discovered. She died in a few hours, and is buried without even the formality of an inquest. But while there is an indifference to and blunting degree among the public, and while scarcely one in ten thousand stops to inquire whether he has in use, in his own family, a safe oil or a murderous agency, there are still a few persons who take some interest in protecting life and property by examining into the character of the death-dealing agent. The United States inspectors at this port—although they have no official cognizance of the case (their duties in regard to petroleum being confined to its use and shipment on vessels), with a regard for the safety of human life which should actuate every good citizen, procured a sample of the oil which, according to having it tested. The standard test for oil is 110° Fahrenheit or upward, and if it stands this test it is perfectly safe—that is, free from explosion. The sample they obtained *stood no fire test*. It dashed and ignited from a flame held *one inch and a half from the fluid!* So far as can be ascertained, without a chemical analysis, it is *pure benzine*, the use of which, as a burning fluid, no one is safe, either in life or property, for a single moment. And yet this life-destroying agent is retailed all over the city, as a "genuine non-explosive fluid." Under the United States laws, not a barrel of it could be shipped abroad, or sold for shipment, as it must be fully up to the legal standard; but, strange to say, there is no law to prevent our citizens from being murdered in its use at home. If there is a statute on the subject, or anything in the penal code which can be construed to cover the case, it is time it were being brought to light and enforced. If there is not, the Legislature should not suffer another session to lapse without passing a stringent law on the subject.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The attempt of the *Tribune* and other Confederate papers to make President GRANT and the Republican party of the country in any wise responsible for the election of MOSES in South Carolina, will prove utterly futile. The fact is now generally known that the President will in November receive a larger vote than even the most sanguine of his supporters have heretofore professed to expect. The fact will be creditable to the American nation, and a practical demonstration that, among a people who read and think for themselves, no individual influence or combination of conspirators can destroy the reputation of the popular servant who remains true to himself and to the people.

MANY people who have read DICKENS's novel of "Bleak House" and the present approaching suits upon the minds of people who sought to right their wrongs through them, thought the pictures overdrawn, and yet "Miss Fitz," who never became discouraged after repeated defeats, and never faltered from her fanatic hope, but continued to the "Day of Judgment," and Richard, who sank into insanity and the grave were hardly more pitiable victims of the friction and crosses that are incurred by litigation, than George W. Early of Naples, N. Y., who for ten years has been in the constant heat of legal struggle. His suit has been with one of his neighbors, Robert A. Kerr, who, in 1859, leased a farm from Elisha Dyrdy, agreed to pay him two hundred and fifty dollars annually, and to convey the property if Kerr paid him, within three years of the term. The next year Mr. Early died, and his widow and children, with whom Kerr purchased the interest of two of the children in 1861, and in 1862, on the last day of the three years, Kerr paid the other two children and the widow all the back rents and their share of the $10,000, at the same time demanding a deed. He did not take the deed, and they refused to convey unless compelled to. Kerr then commenced suit, and it has run through the courts for nearly ten years, being decided and the decision appealed from time and again, the last and recent conclusion being in favor of Kerr. He was compelled to pay the property has grown in value until it now involves as much as $40,000. Early has died since the suit began, and the long struggle, that last summer he attempted to kill his mother and sisters and was sent to the penitentiary for insanity, from which he has just been released.

THE Boston journals have lately been advocating the instruction of girls in the public schools in the art of bread-making, and experiments in that direction have already been made in the girls' normal school of that city. The Boston *Post* very sensibly says: There is an amazing amount of good, honest flour doubtless spoiled for lack of knowledge and care in this prime domestic art. We have no doubt invalids would relish more than any other article of dresses upon this subject, which comes home to the stomachs, if not to the bosoms, of the whole household. Why not have in connection with the normal school for bread-making in the home itself, and the best instructor of daughters are the mothers, and the best school of housekeeping, the dwelling. Our old New England mothers were famous in this dairy for making bread, and the young might have from hired servants, they presided over the chemistry of the kitchen themselves when Bridget attended to the washing and the dirt of the house knew what was to be done in the extra hour. There is no appealing query to the Judge indicted to the Stanfish side, and the point further argued whether the Massachusetts Legislature can enact laws to prevent individual's property, even for the purpose of adorning it with a monument to the most doughty of the Pilgrim fathers.

DAVID SNOW, Esq., of Boston, at the request of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, is preparing, and has nearly completed, a valuable work on the fisheries of the world, with their rise and growth, brief biographical sketches of the original founders of these fisheries and their successors. Mr. Snow has been engaged on this work for several years, and having been permitted access to the libraries of this and the old world, with their manuscripts and printed documents, from the first date of the old Norseman fleet down to the present time, the work will prove of much value.

THE strikes of workmen which have latterly caused so much trouble in England still continue, and some of them have not been devoid of a certain advantage to capitalists. The difficulties between employing and employed bankers, for instance, have not been obviated by mutual concession or in any other way, but yet Londoners do not suffer for lack of bread, since that prime article of life is now made in the suburbs, the quantities of Gamba turnouts owns by men of means, who sell it at a slight advance on the cost price. People who habitually think of what trouble might arise should all workmen strike; what, for instance, could be more terrifying than to go to dinner and find the cook refuse to do their dreary work unless great wages should be given? This will not do. Woodworn Cemetery lately, but the sanitary authorities instantly forced the masters to see to it that bodies were made up decently. Then there are the medical licensers, engineers, and all such necessary persons should foster the genius for striking for higher wages, what would there be for it but a return to primitive modes of working such as were customary before the division of labor was thought of.

APROPOS of the fact that fourteen persons are now lying in prison at San Francisco, the *Call* newspaper of that city wisely intimates that the reason why murder is so common in California is that murderers are not likely to be punished there. The courts are governed rather by quibbles than a sense of what is due to justice, attorneys have recourse to all manner of tricks to defeat the ends of justice, and the jury system, by packing a box with twelve fools, ofttimes, to do duty for twelve men of common sense should have something to say, is demoralizing the State. There is a strong movement in San Francisco, and it seems as though, to keep up the necessary average of persons strangled, nature herself had stepped in to help the work on, but reasons are not permitted to do. Within the past three weeks three persons have been hanged, and but one of the three years of the term. The next year Mr. Purdy, sheriff of Erie county, N. Y., hanged Mr. Kerr purchased the interest of two of the children in 1861, and in 1862, on the last day of the three years, Kerr paid the other two children and the widow all the back rents and their share of the $10,000, at the same time demanding a deed. He did not take the deed, and they refused to convey unless compelled to. Kerr then commenced suit, and it has run through the courts for nearly ten years, being decided and the decision appealed from time and again, the last and recent conclusion being in favor of Kerr. He was compelled to pay the property has grown in value until it now involves as much as $40,000. Early has died since the suit began, and the long struggle, that last summer he attempted to kill his mother and sisters and was sent to the penitentiary for insanity, from which he has just been released.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

OCTOBER.

The poplars drift their leafage down in flakes of gold
And beeches burn like twilight fires that used to tell of snow,
And maples bursting into dame set all the hills afire,
And summer from her evergreens sees paradise in higher—
A thousand sunsets all at once distill like Hermon's dew,
And linger on the waiting woods and stain them through and through,
As if all earth had blossomed out, the grand Corinthian flower,
To crown Time's graceful capital for just one gorgeous hour!
They strike their colors to the king of all the stately throng—
He comes in pomp, October! To him all things bending;
The frost is on his sandals, but the dush is on his checks,
September sheaves are in his arms, June voices in his breaks,
The elms lit bravely like a torch within a Grecian hand,
See where they light the monarch on through all the splendid land!
The sun puts on a human look behind the hazy fold,
And the mild-year moon of silver is struck anew in gold.

The war against Froude is really getting hot. Father PETER BURKE, as the champion of traditional Ireland, we see it stated, has canceled ninety lecture engagements to take a hand in it. The anti-English journals are also on the heels of the historian.

The London *Telegraph* starts the idea of what it calls a Pan-Anglian Commercial League; in other words, a federation "for business purposes" of all the English speaking peoples of the globe. The editor thinks the success of the Geneva Conference paves the way to such consummation.

A colony from Alsace is about being established near Kansas City, Missouri, under the auspices of M. Hefferlein, who returns to France after a recent visit there, for the purpose of completing arrangements for taking out the colonists.

A writer in an English periodical satirizes the American taste for gaudy, brilliant colors, as illustrated in the various fabrics intended for our market. It is alleged that good taste is sacrificed for gaudy colors, and that manufacturers could not venture to introduce designs used on American articles on cotton, shawls, carpets and other goods intended for the home trade.

Much excitement has been caused in St. Louis by the exposure of frauds in building the county jail, similar to those committed by the Tweed ring in New York. Many prominent politicians are said to be involved.

The English and French are taking very kindly to the Chesapeake oysters, and Norfolk is doing a large business in that line. One firm is forwarding at the rate of twelve hundred barrels per month, principally to France. Another is shipping at the rate of about one thousand barrels per month to Liverpool. The new fisheries are said to be appearing quite favorable for all diseases of the system and better it accordingly.

DION BOUCICAULT writes to the New York *Herald* in defense of the custom which he has introduced of playing two acts per night in fashionable schools and colleges, the conclusion is therefore inevitable that fifty per cent, of all the children of Chicago are growing up in the densest ignorance.

A plan is under consideration for the establishment of a Presbyterian Church South in New York, for the accomodation of Southern families that do not feel at home in the Northern churches. The difficulty is to find the right kind of a man for the minister.

A new rolling mill at Paducah, Kentucky, has commenced operations. The workmen are chiefly Welsh. When running full, the mill will employ one hundred hands, use from 1,200 to 1,500 bushels of coal per day, and turn out eighteen or twenty tons of iron.

A recent report of the Wilmington Board of Trade estimates that iron ships and steamers can now be built in the Delaware ship yards at twelve per cent., exclusive of the gold premium, of what they would cost on the Clyde. It is also stated that this margin of twelve per cent. would be entirely removed if the same inferior quality of iron were used on American vessels employed in foreign trade.

A rum cut in Nevada, who took a dose of strychnine by mistake and escaped to tell the tale, describes the sensation of dying by this process. He says he felt a succession of shocks and convulsions, each worse than being broken on the wheel, and after suffering terrible torments for a period that seemed of infinitive duration, he finally sank into unconsciousness, from which he was rescued by the utmost exertions of a skyliful physician.

PERSONAL.

It is now intimated, in reports from Lockhaven, in this State, the home of the *Herald* Cuban correspondent, Henderson, that his recent arrest by Spanish officials was contrived in the United States a few weeks ago. Mr. Henderson is a gentleman of an adventurous disposition, who, it will be remembered, sought and obtained the opportunity to visit the Lowery band of outlaws in North Carolina last winter. After his return he had been living quietly at home till besought by the paper for which he made that expedition to go to Cuba. When this became known to his neighbors it was surmised that a sensation had been planned, and they were not disappointed when they heard of his arrest.

Soon after the burning of Ralph Waldo Emerson's house, last summer, Judge Hoar informed him that parties who are to remain unknown had deposited in a neighboring bank a generous sum of money to the credit of Mr. Emerson as trustee, that nobody but himself could draw it, and that the purpose of the trust would be accomplished when the house is restored.

Some of the English newspapers are complaining that Stanley has not called upon any of the Livingstones since he arrived in England. Stanley probably thinks that he has already called upon one member of the family, and that it is the duty of the English Livingstones to call on him.

The leading physicians of the country have started a movement for raising a fund for the family of the late Horace Wells, the discoverer of the principle of Anæsthesia. Although he conferred upon mankind a boon of incalculable value, he died poor, and his family are in want.

Dr. J. L. Monmodier, late resident physician of the Homeopathic Lying-in Institute of Brooklyn, who was recently being a Roman Catholic, has commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court, New York, to test the question whether in this country a clergyman, divested and defrocked, can be removed from a public office on account of his religious belief.

It has been stated that the family at the White House would have all its members together after the return of Miss Nellie. This is a mistake, her brother Fred having decided to remain in Europe for a year. He is in Germany perfecting himself in the language of the country and in French. He is also keeping up his studies with the intention of Harvard, to which he belongs. He is not at a university, but is boarding with a private family in Gottingen. Next year he will return to enter the senior class at Harvard. The young gentleman has a good head for business affairs, as the profits of the farm he has Miss Nellie, though she does not readily speak either language.

An editor has been nominated to a bishopric by the Pope. The new dignitary is Dr. Herbert Vaughan, who for some time conducted the *Tablet*, the leading Roman Catholic journal in London. He is now Bishop of Salford in England.

The son of Russel Mr. Sturges, who was lately announced to be about marrying one of Gen. Schenck's daughters, married, a few days ago, the daughter of the Spanish Minister to the United States.

The poetry of the November number of *Scribner's Monthly* is contributed entirely by women. They are: Christina G. Rossetta, Celia Thaxter, Louisa Bushnell Sears, Mrs. Whitney, and Elizabeth Akers Allen.

"Miss Grundy," the sprightly Washington gossip correspondent of the New York *World*, sends that paper the following list of society news: Senor Garcia, the Minister from the Argentine Republic of South America, who has for nearly four years represented his government at Washington, will leave the second week in November for Europe, he having obtained a leave of absence for six months. Mr. Garcia and his wife are considered the handsomest couple in the diplomatic corps, and among the most agreeable. Benjamin C. Cutting is now the charge d'affaires of the Argentine Legation during the absence of his chief. Judge Swayne, of the Supreme Court, has returned from Ohio, where he has been attending the adjournment of the court last spring. Two of his sons and his daughter, Mrs. Parsons, have been traveling for the past month in the Southern States. One of the daughters of Admiral Bailey will be married shortly, but is reported. Senator Spencer, of Alabama, is also engaged to a Washington lady. Lieutenant Colonel Ord, son of Gen. Angur, will marry next month Miss Kate Dodge, of Georgetown. Mrs. Harry Cooke, son of Governor Cooke, is engaged to Miss Hoffman, of Georgetown.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan has been conquered at last. A Washington correspondent says he is engaged to Miss Morton, niece of ex-Senator Morgan, of New York.

The New York *Herald* throws out the idea of erecting a statue in Central Park of the late Mr. Seward, observing that the State should have its Valhalla for the perpetuation of the memories of its great lights in governmental affairs and in science and art.

Robert Bonner announces in the *Ledger* that he has no expectation of retiring from the conduct of that journal, and that the reports from abroad of his newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Prof. Agassiz has been elected one of the eight foreign associate members of the French Academy of Sciences, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Roderick Murchison.

A lively Washington belle named Rose Potts—that is, that is the significant title of flowers and earthenware!—had a raked in a foreign nobleman in the shape of Michel de Messing, of Nijni Novgorod, Russia.

Mrs. Horace Greeley's protracted disease seems at last to have taken a mortal form, and her death is imminent. The country would hear of the bereavement of Mr. Greeley with deep and sincere sorrow, and the Presidential campaign would doubtless lay aside its storm of invective in the presence of that great grief, which always challenges sympathy from those on both its sunder falls. Mrs. Greeley's illness assumed a dangerous form many years ago, having that curious combination of mental and physical disease that makes its victim question the reality of being; but her husband and children would lay down their burden no less regretfully because of her great affliction. Mr. Greeley has always been one of the kindest of husbands and most indulgent of fathers, a fatherly patron of all the domestic virtues.

A daughter of the brother of Mr. Lee, who was recently murdered at Dorchester, was made a widow by a murder of a still more heartless nature—Mr. Adams, who was murdered by Colt some years ago, in New York, leaving her husband. Mr. Adams left his residence one morning, to collect a bill of Colt, and he was not heard of for about a week. Mr. Colt (subsequently) had purchased a new trunk, packed him in his office, doubled and cut up the body, put it in a box and shipped it for New Orleans; but the box was discovered, and Colt was arrested before the trunk was discovered. Colt, it will be remembered, committed suicide in the Tombs prison. Two hours before the time of execution the prison took fire, and, as some believe, Colt escaped in the confusion, and still lives. Others believe he committed suicide, and a body found was said to be his.

It appears that the historian, Froude, whose great literary undertaking now engages so much attention in this country, is not the only person of that name in England who has claims to distinction. Among scientific members, Mr. W. J. Froude holds high rank, and his appointment as a county engineer in India fair to render great service to the navigation interests. He has devised a system, the object of which is to record the rolling of a ship in a seaway, and register the slopes and movements of the waves. His invention has been submitted to the Admiralty for examination, and is attracting much attention.

Mirza Sulaiman, a grandson of the ex-King of Delhi, has been converted to Christianity and baptized at Bombay. He is a young, poor, and, in a worldly point of view, hapless scion of the once famous imperial race of Tamerlane and Akbar. He was deprived of his earthly possessions on account of that "Indian mutiny, but may eventually come to be looked on among the heroes of any that ever was in, and the least confinement so excites them that they keep in constant motion and soon destroy themselves. The old occupant has been known to walk in the nets from five hundred to one thousand barrels of mackerel, and as it is impossible for them to take care of more than two hundred barrels before the balance get so soft as to be unfit for dressing, the fishermen say that they have not had better fishing for years than they are now having, averaging from three to five quintals to a man daily.

A True Heart.

We clip the following from the Cumberland, Md., *News*: An affecting story is told in connection with the collision on the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on Saturday last. Our readers will remember that John Wheat, the fireman of one of the engines, was caught between the "dead board" of the tender and the last wall of the engine furnace, in which position he suffered intense pain from which relief was unavailable. The poor fellow, suffering the most excruciating pain, begged his companions to kill him rather than let him die in that position, and finally became calmer, and, taking from his pocket a small blank book and pencil, wrote a farewell message to his wife, who lives at Fostoria, Pa. The devotion of a man in such a fearful position as the one described above must be very great to cause him to forget his terrible agony, and impart sufficient nerve and strength to his hand to indite even the shortest farewell message to the loved ones at home.

Wrong in any action of the object of his adoration.

No one who knows Mr. Forster, however, will believe woman, and it is more probable that he is blinded by his love for Dickens than inspired by any unfriendliness toward his wife.

France has just lost two of her famous men—Theophile Gautier, a poet and novelist, and Jaques Babinet, one of the most scientific men of Europe. Both of these distinguished French scholars have died within a day or two.

Little Jesse, son of the President, got lost in New York on Wednesday, and could not be found for nearly an hour.

There are only eight rabbis in the United States who preach to Jewish congregations in the English language. These are Drs. Gutheim, Vivader, and Rev. S. M. Isaacs, of New York; Drs. Wise and Lilienthal, of Cincinnati; two brothers Jacobs, one in Philadelphia, the other in New Orleans; and Rev. George Brown, of Evansville, Ind.

A correspondent says of two of the women of the Women's Tea Company: "Miss King is a stout, robust looking lady, with complexion bronzed by outdoor life. She has made a large fortune in various business enterprises, having been, among other things, a successful real estate speculator, and has never lost a dollar by her own transactions. She scorns the idea of talking about woman's rights, instead of going out into the world and taking them, as she has done. Mme. Demorest is the exact opposite of Miss King in personal appearance, being tall, slight in figure, with a pale face and rather delicate features. Madame dresses in good taste, and, although a Parisian by birthplace, is neither a leader for a fashion plate, nor yet is she, as reformers are apt to be, *outre* in appearance."

The only recent conjugal document has been exhumed from the Milledgeville (Ga.) *Journal* for March 2, 1819: The friends of science are respectfully informed that a private academy has lately been established in the neighborhood of Major William Saunders. Mr. William Wagner, and a native of Virginia on the subject of the negro vote.

"The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton" has for some time been the special attraction in "Lippincott's Magazine," and maintains its attractive character in the November number. This number is rather above than below the average. The account of the Philadelphia art collections, which is mostly of merely local interest, is continued, and the reader will not be disappointed this month in turning, as most readers of "Lippincott" do, to "Our Monthly Gossip" for some of the most entertaining reading between its covers.

The "Popular Science Monthly" appears in its usual attractive form, and the interest which has attached to it in previous numbers is well maintained. Prof. Tyndall's article on Science and Religion is devoted to sustaining the propositions he has already advanced on that topic. A treatise on the subject of Meteoric Stones, by Prof. N. S. Mastelyne, is the same paper as that recently read by him before the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and merits especial attention.

The "American Exchange and Review" tells us "How to build a city," and especially "How to mine our waste coal." The department of mining and metallurgy contains much that is of value. The scientific department is also well sustained.

Why The Curve Is The Line Of Beauty.

Prof Muller, in a course of lectures in Berlin, offered a simple and mechanical explanation of the universal admiration bestowed on circles. The path of a bullet is a curve, and the flight of birds, which four are respectively employed to raise, depress, turn to the right and to the left. The other two have an action contrary to each other, and, if all four are used, the bird is lifted upon its side, close to the edge of his bed, with his head resting in a frame, which had been made to give him ease, and to protect his broken jaw from pressure. He was in a very low moment, for he had become quite accustomed to the circumference being pressed upon by a sick man's fancy—it was that if he slept he would wake up with the lockjaw. He was brought to full consciousness by by the scuffle in the passageway, followed by the entrance of the assassin and the cry of the children, "Oh! he's got at father!"—but he saw nothing of his assailant until a hand appeared above his face, and then he thought, "My time has come," "handsome death that overcoat is made of." The assassin's face then appeared, and the desperate statesman only thought: "What a handsome man." Then came a sensation as of rain striking him smartly upon one side of his face and neck, then quickly the same on the other side; but he felt no severe pain. This was the assassin's knife. The blood spouted. He thought: "My time has come," and, falling from the bed to the floor, fainted. His first sensation of returning consciousness was that he was drinking tea, and that Secretary Seward Wm. Seward was giving him tea with a spoon. He heard Mr. Seward say that his case was hopeless, and as to whether it would be possible for him to recover. He could not speak, but his eyes showed his consciousness and the surgeons spoke. They sought him as a physician tablet, on which he managed to write: "Alive and going to get well." And, from that moment, he slowly, but steadily, recovered his health and strength.

Manufacture of Carpets in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia has four thousand looms engaged in the manufacture of carpets, each averaging one piece per week, and each piece covering seven, presenting all the brightness of colors and varieties of pattern of the more expensive styles, is made of Lacoutta jute. The first process after the cloth leaves the loom is to pass through revolving shears, which clip off the loose ends on the face of it. It is then dampened and sized, with a mixture, and after partially drying is ready for receiving the colors. The colors are put upon the cloth by means of copper rollers, which are made according to the pattern desired; the colors being distributed on the rollers as the cloth passes around the cylinder of the press—a machine which is now in operation will print a piece containing one hundred yards in fifteen minutes. The same machine is capable of doing as about thirty pieces of one hundred yards each. The copper rollers used are from sixteen to thirty-four inches wide, and from the number of them the figure is engraved upon the surface, the sunk or parts cut out being left to receive the color, which is made to be placed on the cloth. These carpets, when laid upon the floor, have the neat appearance and brilliancy of those of the finest Brussels or three-ply article, without close inspection, to distinguish the difference. They are manufactured to a price that enables them to be retailed at fifty cents a square yard.

Largest Land Sale Ever Made to a Single Person.

[From the Kansas City Journal.]

On Friday last a formal deed was made by General Robert E Carr, president of the, Kansas Pacific Railway, to George Grant, Esq., of London, England, of a large body of land covering twenty-four square miles of territory lying contiguous to the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway in Ellis county, Kansas. The t